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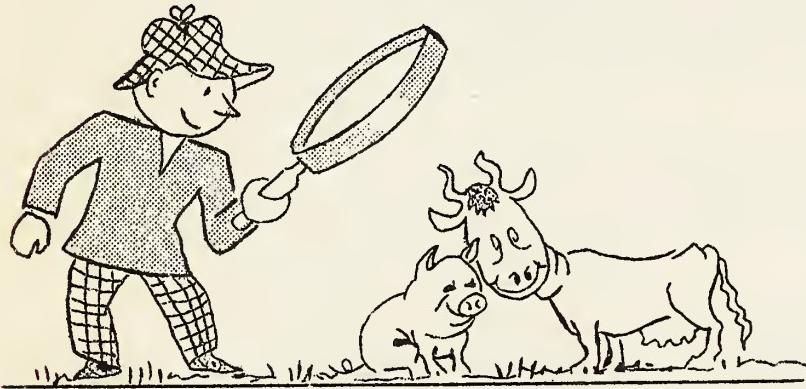
4-H Record

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Number 4



THE EVOLUTION OF THE FARM YARD

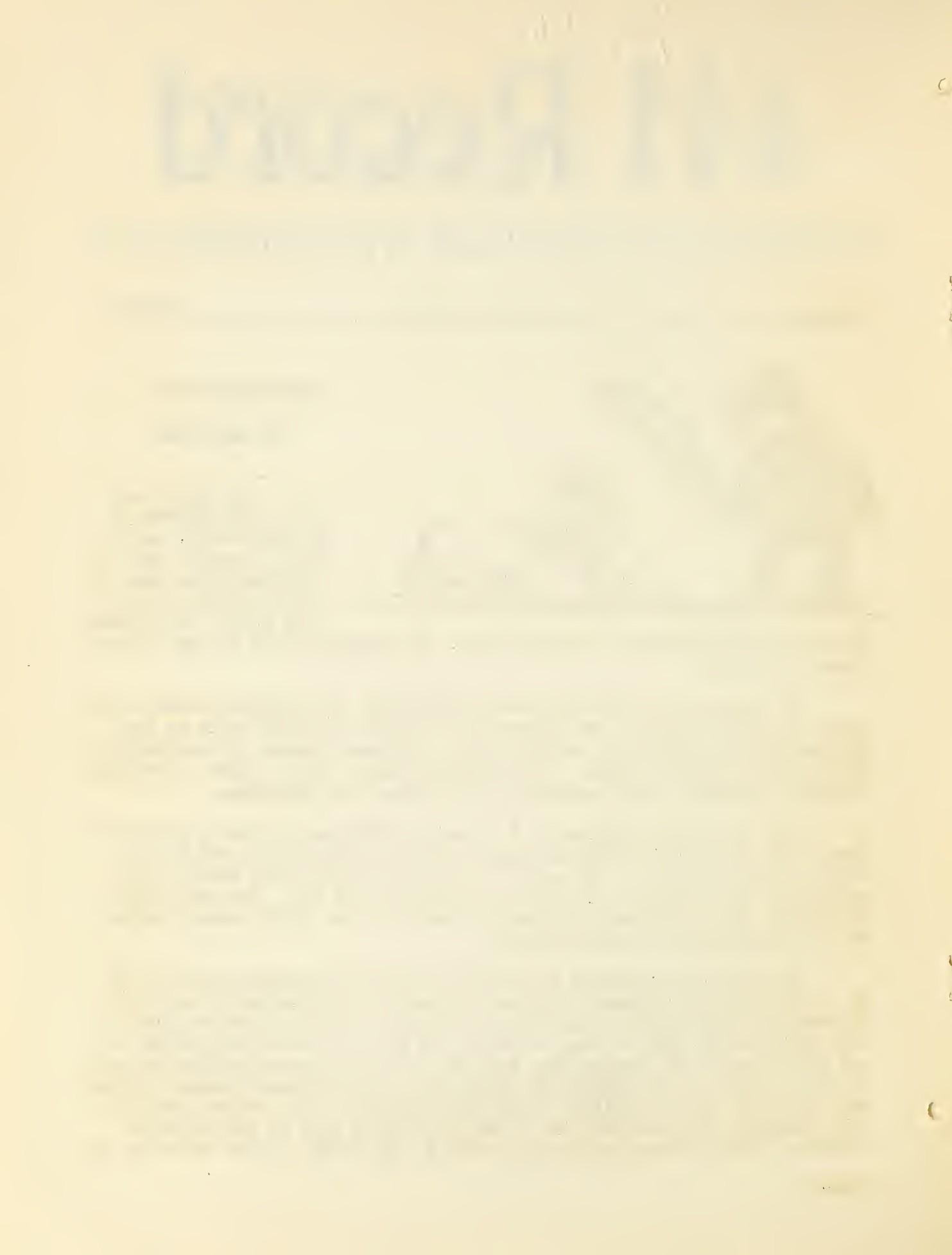
The girls and boys left the camp to go where their hearts still remain - back to the farm, this time to the Beltsville Experiment Farm - the proving

ground for the Department of Agriculture. We traveled there by the Capital Transit bus line.

On arrival at the farm we were welcomed by the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Mr. Ernest Kelly. After he spoke to us we were divided into four groups to study the four different phases of experiments, and spent 15 minutes at each. The different phases were: Dairy, nutrition, feeding and pasture, milk secretion, and dairy-cattle breeding.

Mr. C. A. Carey and Mr. H. T. Converse discussed the dairy nutrition phase. We learned the value of grades of hay in reproduction and of the color of dairy products. It is not the breed of cattle that makes butter yellow but the amount of carotene the animal gets to eat. The main thing in the hay was the content of vitamin A, which is one of the main vitamins in the reproduction of dairy animals.

We were then conducted through the feeding and pasture section, by Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Henson. Here we learned how much pasture a cow would consume a day during May, June, July, and August. When we saw how much they would eat it made us stop to think, "Do we have sufficient pasture for our dairy cows?" We learned also that we should feed grain during the last months to keep up body weight and production. The different pasture grasses were there for us to identify. Some were familiar to me, others were not; but I imagine they were familiar to delegates from some of the different sections. From the pasture group we went to the study of milk secretion led



by Mr. Matthews. Here we studied the udders of cows - from 2 months old to several years of age; from cows the first day they were fresh to those of dry cows.

Next we studied the dairy cattle breeding experiment of which Mr. Fohrman had charge. Here are kept records of cows to find what sire produces the best daughters so that the herd might be improved in the production of milk and butterfat. Here this is proved by looking at the animals; not the best looking animal is the highest producer. A wonderful piece of work has been done at this farm in raising the production base in herds to about 100 pounds of butterfat per animal a year.

We left the dairy farm and were divided into three groups. The group I was with went to the meat laboratory, where Mr. Hiner showed us the different kinds of hams and bacons taken from hogs of the same weight, and also what is considered a good ham and a good bacon. We were shown where the meat is butchered and smoked.

Then Dr. Eaton of the Genetics Division showed the characteristics of inbred animals as to the length of their life and size of families they raise. For these experiments mice and guinea pigs are used because they reproduce faster and do not cost so much to keep.

Mr. Hardy then discussed wool. He showed how it is washed and dried. Then they study it to see the relation of the clean wool to that which comes from the sheep. One is surprised at how much dirt and oil actually is in the wool when the two are compared. We looked at a cross section of wool under the microscope to see how it is composed.

We then went to see the chickens. Mr. Winton was in charge. Here they are studying for more profits, large eggs, and a chicken that will live long. They are keeping egg records on the hens to help develop better strains and to gage the effects feed has on the color of the egg yolks. They are also trying to develop a smaller turkey - one that will weigh from 7 to 12 pounds. I should think this would take the joy out of Thanksgiving. You wouldn't be able to sit down to a dinner with a large bird on a platter in the middle of the table. What do you think?

Then on to study sheep with Mr. Simmons. The purpose is to study the efficiency and quality of the mutton and wool in the different breeds of sheep. The Shropshire and Hampshire are found to be the ideal farm sheep while the Corriedale is a mountain type. In the Karakul breed lambs are used for fur when they are 4 days old. Taking fur from sheep was surprising to me. The wool from the old sheep of this breed is worth only about half as much as that of the other breeds. The goats they had are kept for their milk and the study of it.

Mr. King of the swine department showed us some of the hogs. Here I saw for the first time the Landrau hog, which is imported from Denmark. These hogs are being used to cross with our American breed to find if the product can be improved. We saw a Duroc and Landrau cross that to me looked like an

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improvement over the plain Duroc. They also have a Large Black hog from England and a Danish Yorkshire that will be used in experiments. Here we also saw the two extreme types of Poland China hogs - the little fat fellow and the one with lots of stretch. They didn't have the medium type, or what is the Poland type of today.

We then went to the beef barns, where Mr. Cook, who really can talk on beef, told us about the milking and beef types in Shorthorns. He said there was very little difference in the two types. The beef type dresses out 60 percent and the milking type 57 percent when butchered.

The bull he showed us came from Mr. Thomas E. Wilson's herd at Wilson, Ill. The bull was Baron Rothes, a 4-year-old, and he weighed 2,100 pounds - a very good type of beef animal. Many delegates took a picture of him. I hope some of these "snaps" are good so we can take them home to show our people a nearly perfect animal.

The only bad feature about this trip was the time. It was not long enough. I believe everyone will agree with me on this.

Delbert W. Gabel
Delbert W. Gabel
Illinois

AFTER

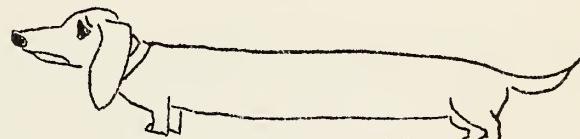
THE

TOUR -

or - "That tired feeling"

Everyone seemed to welcome the thought of a picnic supper in the large Beltsville log cabin, after they had toured the farm. Could it have been hunger or was it the mere idea of "sitting down" that was the attraction? Oh well - don't let it bother you if a corn forced you to your seat. You had plenty of company.

After a delicious box supper, some of the "pep" luckily decided to make a return visit; in fact (believe it or not), enough energy was found to do folk dancing with Ella Gardner as the leader. The success of the folk dancing may have depended on the intelligence (?) of the boys, but it was a direct result of the presence of the girls.



So Long!!

Marybelle Halstead

Marybelle Halstead
Indiana



THE "FIRST OF THE NATION HOME"

Parading into the WHITE HOUSE, the 4-H'ers in their green and white uniforms, presented a colorful contrast against the white marble of the building. Murmurs of oh's and ah's were heard as the campers marched through the doorway into the first rooms of "Our House." The crystal chandeliers, colorful paintings, and deep colored rugs gave the rooms a soft, rich appearance.

Four delegates had the rare privilege of meeting the President and presenting him with a gavel.

The beautiful trees, shrubbery, and flowers presented a grand background. The magnolia tree in bloom by the White House door was especially beautiful. I would say that we, as a whole, felt honored to visit this beautiful building - the home of our presidents.



Arline A. E. Monson
Minnesota

A VISIT WITH A
UNITED STATES SENATOR

"Senator Hatch extends a luncheon invitation to New Mexico delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp," we were told soon after arriving in Washington. So on Friday 16, Marcel Mortenson, Phyllis Marshall, Vivian Hadley, and I, together with our State leader, Mr. A. B. Fite, went to Senator Hatch's office, where his secretary met us and introduced us to the Senator himself.

Although we all felt rather constrained at meeting one of the 96 senators of the great Republic of the United States, the Senator immediately put us at ease. He took us to the underground railroad that led under the street from the Senate Office Building to the Capitol. Going to the lunch room he greeted several other important Senators. We then went to the Senate lunch-room, where only Senators and their guests are allowed. During the meal, Senator Hatch told us many interesting things about the Senators and about Washington, D. C. He pointed out to us at other tables some of the most influential members of the Senate.

We then went up to the Senate Chamber and were permitted to go on to the floor of the Chamber. Senator Hatch showed us where the Democrats and Republicans sit. He told us how the members were seated according to seniority. Each of us also took a pinch of snuff out of the Senators' snuffbox. It was a distinct honor to be allowed on the floor of the Senate Chamber.

Next the Senator took us to the famous cloak rooms and to the presidential room, where formerly the President signed the bills of Congress. He showed us many interesting things about the Capitol that we would not have been able to see otherwise; but the most interesting thing was the man himself.

He has such a fine personality that although we were greatly impressed he made us feel instantly at ease. And so democratic was he, that we could talk to him like we could to a cowpuncher from New Mexico.

De Arman Harris

De Arman Harris
New Mexico

PLAY BALL!

Reporting on American League ball game between Washington and Chicago:

Kelly gave up 10 hits for Washington but kept them well scattered. Frasier started on the mound for Chicago, but was replaced by Markum in the first inning. Markum gave up 5 hits, 1 run.

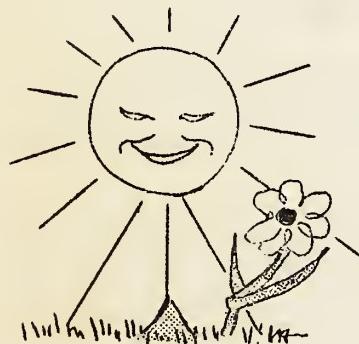
Mr. Griffith welcomed the 4-H members and gave special attention to the Missouri delegation as he is from southeast Missouri.

The game was well played in spite of a few errors. The score, Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.

Dwight Brassfield

Dwight Brassfield
Missouri

COOL, COMFORTABLE CLOTHES

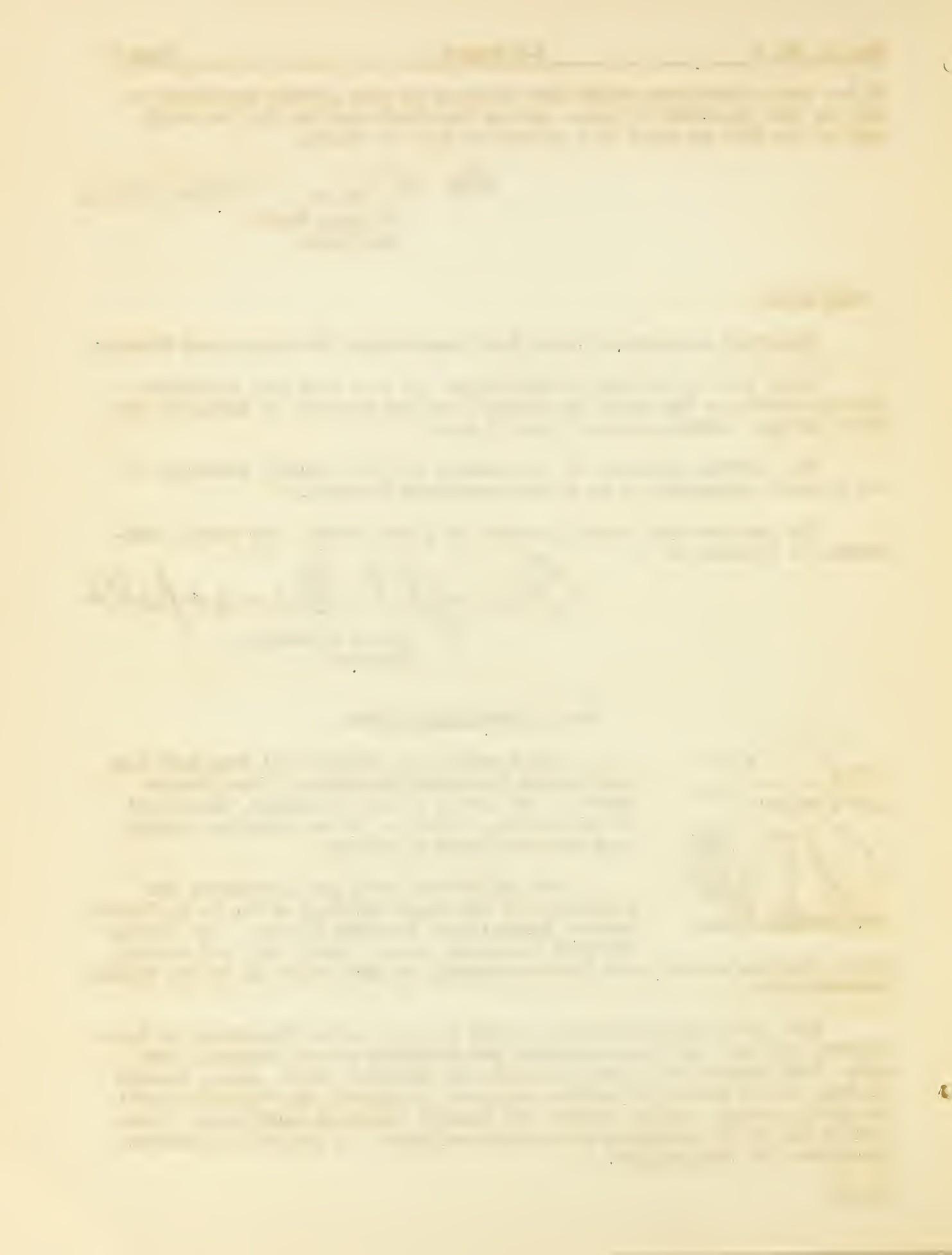


There really are clothes that feel cool and comfortable in torrid Washington. Miss Clarice Scott of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, showed us in an inspiring exhibit just what one needs in cottons.

The exhibit was held just outside of the Auditorium of the South Building of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Thursday morning. The display featured home-made school, sport, day, and evening

cotton garments as well as a large photograph of each outfit as it was modeled professionally.

Miss Scott explained that all work was done in the Department of Agriculture, and that well-known patterns and carefully chosen materials were used. Such simple, well-known materials as chambray, voile, pique, checked gingham, dotted swiss, and cotton crash were definitely the "eye-catchers"; but nubby cottons, novelty piques, and cheviot played no small part. Practically all of the materials were crease-resistant - a quality of paramount importance for this weather.



This exhibit has traveled to various points in the United States during the spring. Friday it is being sent to the National Home Economics Exhibit in San Antonio, Tex.



Betty Sweetland
New York

OUR SECRETARY SPEAKS

On Friday morning our assembly was honored by an address from Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

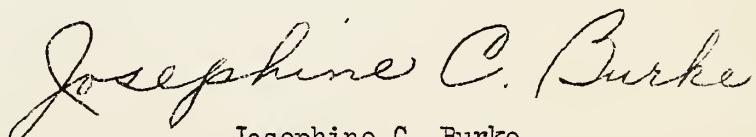
At the opening of his talk, Secretary Wallace told us that each one of us is faced with the problem of making a decision in regard to our future. The following seven points made up the basic theme of his speech:

1. Farm products should be raised as nearly as possible on family-sized farms.
2. Operators of these farms should either own them or rent them with reasonable tenure to insure a good income.
3. There should be steady improvement of soil.
4. Production should be efficient.
5. The farmer should receive a fair share of the national income.
6. An effort should be made to stabilize prices and products to enable farmers to receive a share of this income and do justice to the city.
7. Out of all this should grow a farm culture.

Secretary Wallace added one more point in saying that cooperation is another point to be considered in bringing the farmer to his rightful position and greater farm efficiency.

4-H boys and girls must pitch in with the Government in the solution of economic problems which face the Nation. They were urged by Secretary Wallace to understand the problems of business and labor in cities, but were warned against the combination of any two groups in the Capital - Labor - Farmer triumvirate, against the other.

In closing, Secretary Wallace stated that "thinking" is hard. In spite of this fact, I feel sure that he has furnished us with much food for thought for many days to come.



Josephine C. Burke
Rhode Island



IN TRIBUTE TO A GREAT AMERICAN

A visit to the Lincoln Memorial completed our day's tour. At first glance we saw a beautiful building of white marble facing east. The memorial is located in west Potomac Park, near the Potomac River, directly opposite the Washington Monument and the Tidal Basin.

The structure is 201 feet long and 132 feet wide. It is flanked on all sides by a colonnade, 188 feet 10 inches long and 119 feet wide. There are 36 Doric columns at the base, each 44 feet wide and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter - one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the frieze above the colonnade, separated by wreaths, appear the names of these States. On the attic wall appear the names of the 48 States in the Union today.

Stuart Denman
Stuart Denman
Mississippi

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In the general discussion on LEADERSHIP led by Eugene Merritt there were many points brought out about the traits of a good leader. Mr. Merritt called on certain delegates to give their ideas and then called for volunteers to give their opinions. Some of the points discussed were: Personality, knowledge, ambition, perseverance, and background.

William Newton
William Newton
Connecticut

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CALLING ALL 4-H RECORD REPORTERS! Have you turned in your copy to the press tent yet? Remember - the dead line is Tuesday, June 20, at 7 p. m.

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